

UNIVERSITY MISSOURIAN

An Evening Daily by the Students in the School of Journalism at the University of Missouri.

J. E. CHASSOFF - Managing Editor.

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THE KING JAMES VERSION.

Three hundred years ago the first volume of the Authorized Version of the English Bible was printed and read by the English people. This was nine years before the founding of Plymouth and 178 years before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

Tyndale's Bible of 1525, the Great Bible of 1539 and other editions had been unsatisfactory. They were translated by different people and had no authority except that of the authors. Hence there was great diversity of opinion over many questions, and the text was the subject of many arguments and debates. In 1604 King James called a convention of the High Church and the Low Church parties. It was decided to issue an authorized version—one authorized by the King—and James outlined the plan of procedure.

He appointed forty-eight men to do the work, dividing among them the various books of the Bible. They were to phrase the book in the best English of the times, to make it as simple as possible and to divide it into verses to make it plainer and to facilitate study.

This committee of forty-eight reported in 1610. Nine months were consumed in preparing the manuscript for publication. In 1611 the first volume was published and the edition was sent broadcast over the land.

For three hundred years the King James Version of the English Bible has been a model of English prose.

On its three hundredth anniversary, it has an even greater place in the heart and mind of the world than it did on the date of its birth, and the centuries to come will find its usefulness unended.

"That person is good-looking but knows it," is a remark of condemnation. And yet, who wouldn't rather be good looking and know it, than homely, —and know it?

A DAILY MIRACLE.

Charles H. Grasty, editor of the Baltimore Sun, characterized the modern metropolitan newspaper as "a daily miracle" in his address at the University of Missouri Journalism Week. The miracle which he sees in the production of a paper is in the near approach to truth in the things which it prints. He admitted that mistakes do sometimes get into the daily papers, but the wonder to him is, after thirty-five years experience, that so many of the numberless details are correct.

The ordinary reader of newspapers finds a name misspelled or a statement incorrect and at once discredits all that the paper contains. This attitude may not be unnatural, but certainly it is unwarranted. If the reader unfamiliar with the production of a newspaper account, say fifteen or twenty lines, he doubtless will be surprised at the number of facts it contains. Then if the reader will speculate as to where the reporter probably got the facts, and the error: that might have been made in getting them and putting them into black and white, he will find many other possibilities of errors that have been overcome.

But to set aside the many possibilities of error in the gathering of news and judge the merits of the newspaper solely on the results, without allowing a handicap for the difficulties in the attainment, there is yet much reason for calling a newspaper a daily miracle.

In France they have wine to burn.

WHAT TO DO WITH IT.

E. St. Elmo Lewis in his address at University assembly last Thursday morning placed before the students a question which they can well afford to remember long: "What are you going to do with it?" The question is put by

a business man. It is strikingly practical, yet it is serious, dignified, profound.

Some students who heard the question may have understood this business man to mean: "How much money can you get out of your education?" This is incorrect. To the person whose goal is riches, Mr. Lewis would ask the same question—"What are you going to do with it?" This essentially practical business man, successful in dollars though he is, regards the dollar end of a proposition as incidental. His advice to the Columbia Commercial Club was this: "You will accomplish things when each member seeks to serve the club and not to have the club serve him."

If a justification for each act, a reason for doing this or that, is sought by each individual he is almost certain to arrive somewhere—and the destination will depend on his ideals. Mr. Lewis's question demands a continuous self-examination, a sort of intellectual stepping out from one's self and reviewing the path behind and before to see just where it is leading.

The most interesting persons are usually the most interested.

THE RECALL IN TACOMA.

The recall, though new, is getting to be quite the thing in the state of Washington. For the second time in four months a city of that state has recalled its mayor and substituted another. The first time it was Seattle, this time it is Tacoma.

Both times the question has been one of public morals. The last time it concerned the liquor problem. In both elections the women have cast the decisive ballots and have succeeded in placing in office men who stand for clean government.

Whatever the result of woman's suffrage and the recall may be in theory, it has worked well in practice. Anything that makes for the betterment of governmental or civic conditions is a good thing for the state. The votes of women and the recall have done this in Washington.

ACTOR BECAME A GARDENER

For He Couldn't Draw the House in Columbia That the M. U. "Grad" Did.

Bob Haines, actor, is a graduate of Missouri University, at Columbia. Some years ago he was a member of James O'Neil's company playing "Monte Cristo." Through him the O'Neil company obtained a date at Columbia under the auspices of the students. Everybody knew Bob and therefore wanted to see the show do well. They all got out and sold tickets. Bob's fraternity worked especially hard. The result was that the company played to \$1,500 in one night.

The news spread around in theatrical circles that the O'Neil company had played to \$1,500 at Columbia, and other companies began to arrange their routes to get to the town. Some of them made long jumps.

Last summer Haines visited Columbia just to spend a week with old friends. One night a man stopped him on the street.

"Say," the man said, "were you the fellow who got James O'Neil \$1,500 here with the 'Monte Cristo' company?"

"Yep," Haines replied. "Who are you?"

"My name is Burke," the man replied. "When I heard of that \$1,500 I jumped my 'East Lynne' company five miles to get here. We played to \$32."

"What are you doing here now?" Haines asked.

"I'm a truck gardener three miles out. I couldn't get out of town. Now I'm doing well—thanks to you."—New York Telegraph.

HOW SLANG CREEPS IN

"Bughouse" Came From an Insect in Telegraph Box.

Slang, the German word for snake, creeps into our language in spite of our vigilance. To illustrate: Some five or six years ago a certain telegraph operator, Joe Lilly, in a large Baltimore office, called up Cincinnati by telegraph, but could not make himself understood, although he could easily understand the message sent to him. Then he called up other cities with the same result. Evidently something was wrong, so he notified the electrician, who, on opening the box containing the transmitting apparatus, found a bug which in the course of its wanderlust had short-circuited the machine.

The other operators gave the victim a horse laugh for having a "bughouse" transmitter. Even the messengers accused each other of being "bughouse" and inside of an hour it was flashed from one city to another. But after a while a race of employees sprang up who knew not Joseph, and to these the "bughouse" conveyed not much meat-

William Randolph Hearst

He Made a Name in Spite of Wealth

Nothing is more commonplace, more in harmony with everyday experience, than for the poor boy with ambition to develop into the rich man. Probably the biographies of the great majority of the rich men of today might truthfully begin, as of old, "he was born of poor but honest parents." Journalism's history, in common with this experience, furnishes an unlimited number of successful editors who rose from the bottom round, from humble circumstances, to wealth and power.

In sharp contrast to the successful journalists of this class, stands William Randolph Hearst, who has achieved a marvelous place as a newspaper maker. And he has won his fame, as one writer says, "in spite of his wealth." It is a striking thing about Mr. Hearst that he has reached the prominence that is his with the heavy handicap of wealth he carried.

Going back nearly thirty years, let us ask, why should this young college man, with unlimited means at his service, take up the serious business of running a daily newspaper? And the task he assumed at the outset was not merely that of "running" a newspaper so that it would "run;" of making a success where others had failed. His object could not have been to make more money, surely, for he could not spend in a lifetime the fortune that was his.

It seems but fair, in the light of the newspaper history that has been written since United States Senator George Hearst of California bought the San Francisco Evening Examiner, in the early eighties, and presented it to his son as a toy, a plaything, to gratify a whim of the moment, as he perhaps thought, to conclude that William Randolph Hearst, even at his then boyish age, was stirred by passion for power, an ambition to play a man's part in the making of a nation's history.

Given opportunity for the enjoyment of a life of ease, or the experiencing of every selfish pleasure that answers to the beckoning of wealth, what percentage of men would thrust such allurements aside to take up the care of a strenuous business life, as Mr. Hearst has done? How many men are there in this country today—national figures—who can stand in Mr. Hearst's class for real work accomplished?

It takes a pretty big man, a man with no common measure of courage, and energy and ability, to make a success of the newspaper, in these days of the keenest of business rivalries. Yet here is a man with a string of newspapers from coast to coast in the biggest, keenest business ventures of the nation. And each of these newspapers is a financial success and a powerful influence in its field.

From whence came this man of force and purpose and resolution? Was he bred in one of the big metropolitan news centers, where the great presses are silent scarcely one hour in the twenty-four? Was he trained amidst inspiring environment of this sort for the life-work which was to be his?

No, he had no such preparation.

Away out there on the Western coast, in a city then largely composed of frame buildings, and everywhere abounding in evidences of unsettled life of the adventurer, of the embryonic stage, William R. Hearst made his beginning.

His first step after entering the field of journalism was to change the little-known evening paper, catering to a purely local constituency, into a morning daily, and to enter into competition with three big, long-established journals for a place representative of the state and coast.

This sketch, however, has not for its purpose the tracing of the path of the Hearst successes across the continent, but rather to extract a lesson from the character of the maker of those successes to encourage and inspire the young journalist of tomorrow to widen his horizon, to set his purpose toward bringing out the best of which he is capable. For it is the big things—espe-

cially in the game of newspaper-making that the young college-bred journalist should hold as most worthy of his powers and equipment. The journalist of yesterday received his training in the hard school of experience, and hence carried a handicap which will be in a large part unknown to the college-trained man.

For the type of editor or journalist who is indifferent to ambitious promptings, where problems of municipal life are limited, and the need for the enthusiasm and ambitious purpose of youth is not great. But for the young journalist who is to lead, who is to be a factor in shaping affairs of state and nation—well, let us look at the personality of William Randolph Hearst.

As the foundation of Mr. Hearst's rise to the place he occupies in the eye of the nation, may be placed his mastery of self. He carries no handicap in the nature of vicious habits to drain from the great vitality necessary to the furtherance of his large and varied interests. He uses neither tobacco nor intoxicating liquor, and he indulges in no form of social dissipation. His home life is typical of the best the American family stands for, and is ideal in its domestic harmony. The full voltage of a splendid physical equipment is put to use in accomplishing the tasks that he has taken upon himself. He is a human machine of highest potency, under maximum pressure much of the time, yet governed with such intelligent care and conservation that his forces are never overdrawn, never dissipated.

He has no love for money, we are told, except insofar as it affords opportunity for attaining his purposes. And those purposes are invariably of large scope, and have to do with the betterment of America and Americans as he sees it. It is not necessary to be specific for the activities of Mr. Hearst in a national way through his chain of newspapers are known to all. Underlying these purposes the eye of the narrow-minded may see but selfish lust for fame, for personal glory, for the homage of those whose cause he champions. It would be more than strange if analysis of his motives failed to show some truth in this envious view. Mr. Hearst would be more than human if he were not susceptible to these inherent qualities of the race. Yet granted that they have influenced his efforts in the great undertakings that are his, is there not call for others of his kind in America?

The American people of the toiling class, of the salaried places, may well bestow homage and esteem and high place for service such as William R. Hearst has rendered them. For with every millionaire of the Hearst type American citizenship will have opportunity for nearer approach to its fullest privileges, will more completely attain the heritage that is its due.

Mr. Hearst is a splendid type of the composite American of character. He has occupied a seat in the council of the nation as a representative of the nation's greatest commonwealth. He has aspired, too, to the highest place within the gift of the people; a most commendable ambition. A goal set in fancy by every proud, ambitious American mother before her first-born son.

And who is there to say that the destinies of this nation would be unsafe in the care of this man of force, and achievement, and character? With an ancestry grounded in the patriotic soil of Virginia, with a mother who holds the gratitude of his native state for far-reaching service to education, with a home-life ideal in its domesticity, with a life-history identified with the uplift of the masses, and with the ambition and ability to grasp and master questions and conditions of national import—with this heritage, and these traits, is this editor to be accused of presumption?

F. W. C.

Dr. Hulley's lawyers had obtained postponements at the regular terms of court for two years, and Miss Hunt's lawyers finally succeeded in having a special term set. The trial lasted ten days and there was great interest in the case all over the state. Dr. Hulley spoke of Miss Hunt in terms of praise on the witness stand.

Miss Hunt lives here with her father and mother and is employed on a local newspaper.

Dr. Hulley came to Stetson University about five years ago from Hunknell University at Lewisburg, Pa. He is a Baptist clergyman.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Series Tied for Bowling Honors.

The Columbia bowling team defeated the Pan-Hellenic team by seventy-seven pins last night in the second match of the series for the city bowling championship. Each team has won one game. The final game will be rolled tonight. The winners will receive a prize of \$25.

President of Stetson University Must Pay \$15,000 to Girls.

DELAND, Fla.—The awarding of \$15,000 damages to Miss Helen Hunt of St. Augustine, Fla., in her suit against Dr. Lincoln H. Hulley, president of Stetson University, is a sequel to her expulsion three years ago from the institution for alleged infringement of the rules.

The real trouble started when Miss Hunt learned of derogatory remarks made by the president. She sued for \$25,000 damages. Another suit against the institution charging expulsion without cause and asking \$25,000 damages is pending.

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LOCAL COLUMBIA

Socialist party Missouri propaganda meeting every Monday night.

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This year we offer our customers at no extra cost the most advanced ideas of the leading light of the decorative world. These wonderful Decorative schemes are shown in the books we have. The complete Decorative Schemes enable you to decorate your home in the most artistic way possible. I have in my employ the BEST paperhangers in the city to do your work.

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12 S. Ninth St.

Announcement

We wish to announce that we have opened a

New and Second Hand Store

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Two Car Loads

of furniture have been received and we are prepared to offer you some of the greatest bargains ever offered in Columbia. COME IN and SEE US

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